

DIME NOVEL ROUND-UP

A magazine devoted to the collecting, preservation and literature of the old-time dime and nickel novels, libraries and popular story papers

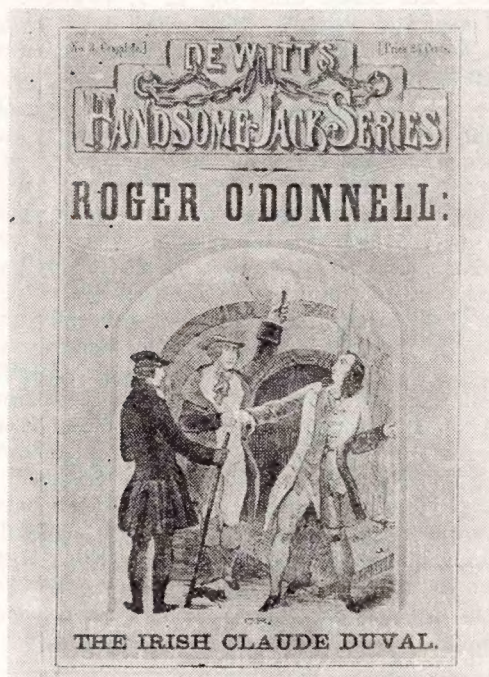
Vol. 46 No. 4

August 1977

Whole No. 526

Street & Smith Box M58

By John T. Dizer, Jr.



DIME NOVEL SKETCHES No. 198

DE WITT'S HANDSOME JACK SERIES

Publisher: Robert M. DeWitt, 13 Frankfort St., New York, N. Y. Issues: 9. Dates: Undated (1860's). Schedule of Issue: Unknown. Size: 9"x6". Pages: 100 to 112. Price: 25c. Illustrations: Colored pictorial cover with yellow border. Some inside black and white illustrations. Contents: Reprint of British Penny Dreadful. (List of titles published elsewhere in this issue.)

Street & Smith Box M58

By John T. Dizer, Jr.

In our "subcultural" field researchers generally work together. There is little secrecy and much cooperation. There is enough "built-in" secrecy by the publishers of dime novels, story papers and series books to satisfy any researcher for a lifetime! Thus it happens that one miner often digs out nuggets both for himself and his fellow researchers.

A particular gold mine is the Street and Smith collection at Syracuse University. When Conde-Nast and Street and Smith merged in the 1950's, the old S & S records, files and magazines were boxed up, inventoried after a fashion, and donated to Syracuse University. Since then their library staff, which is understaffed as most private university libraries are, has attempted to catalogue the material and make it available for researchers. Much remains to be done, particularly in the miscellaneous boxes of records.

Returning to my first statement, when I researched part of the "New York Weekly" I kept an eye out for Ellis items for Denis Rogers, Nick Carter for J. Randolph Cox and Serial titles for E. T. LeBlanc. I even tape-recorded a couple of mournful poems by Ellis which dated from the 1850's, for the benefit of Mr. Rogers. I found Denis singularly unimpressed. Whether it was my rendition or the nature of the poems, he was too polite to say!

This type of communal digging has paid off handsomely. Randy Cox, while exhuming more of Nick Carter at Syracuse recently came across "Box M58, Good News—manuscripts, desk file and catalogues," or a very similar heading. Knowing of my interest in Stratemeyer and his connection with "Good News," Randy rummaged through the box which appeared to contain material from the early 1900's. To his pleasure and my intense delight he found lists of serials from "Good News," "Half-Holiday" and "Army and Navy" with the actual authors indicated. The lists are not complete and not all pen names are given but the information is generally quite definite and specific. Who compiled the lists is unknown. The headings of the three lists is given as: 1, "Good News Serials available for books classified by authors," 2, "A list of available stories for books may be selected from following list of Half-Holiday, Army and Navy, and Good News Serial Stories," and 3, "A list of available stories for books may be selected from following stories from Half Holiday, Army and Navy & Good News Serial Stories."

All lists are typed but list number one has written notations and additions from an unknown source. These additions seem obviously later and contain apparent errors. All the lists appear to be working lists for the S & S office, judging from the nature of the typed and also frank comments.

From list 1 (the listing numbering is my own for convenience—the three lists are unnumbered)

DIME NOVEL ROUNDUP — Vol. 46, No. 4, Whole No. 526 — August 1977
Published six times per year at 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kansas 66044.
Edward T. LeBlanc, editor, 87 School St., Fall River, Mass. 02720. Second class
postage paid at Lawrence, Kans. 66044. Assistant Editor, Ralph F. Cummings,
161 Pleasant St., South Grafton, Mass. 01560. Subscription: \$5.00 per year.
Ad rates—10c per word; \$2.00 per column inch; \$4.00 per quarter page; \$6.00
per half page and \$10.00 per full page.

Postmaster: Send form 3579 to 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

Patten ("Standish" written in after Patten)

Dangerfield

The Boy from the West

The Boy Cattle King

Don Kirk's Mine

The Boy Boomers

Jud and Joe, Printers and Publishers

Bell ("Malcolm" written in—should be Emerson)

In the Heart of the Earth

Stratemeyer

Bell ("Malcolm" again written in incorrectly)

The Electric Air and Water Wizard

Overhead Steve

Winfield ("Stratemeyer?" written in)

Missing Money

Stolen Gold

Smith

Emerson Bell

Lad Electric

Lad Electric's Trip Abroad

Lad Electric in Wall Street

Three intriguing points are immediately obvious. The first is that many of Stratemeyer's serials under his own name are not listed, particularly in list #1. This would indicate that some disposition had already been made of them since the listing is of "Good News Serials available for books." The second point is that in all three examples cited, some of the stories listed have been ascribed to other authors. The third point is that since "Missing Money" was published in 1902 and most of the Patten books were published about the same time, this list could date from about 1900-1901.

Lists 2 and 3 are a chronological listing (with omissions) from 1890 to 1899 and are similar but with some differences.

Typical excerpts from list 2 are:

Story	Comments and Authors
Only an Irish Boy by Horatio Alger, Jr. Vol. 1, #1, May 15, 1890	Sold to Porter & Coates (Old Weekly)
The "Old Weekly" refers to "New York Weekly" where the story first appeared in 1874. It was published by Porter & Coates in 1894.	
Midshipman Merrill by Lt. Lounsberry Vol. 1, #22, October 9, 1890	probably Ingraham
In the 3rd list the same title reads:	
Midshipman Merrill by Lieut. Lounsberry Vol. 1 #22, Oct. 9, 1890 (H. H. Lewis)	Boys Own Library
This may indicate a slightly later date for list 3 since "Boys Own Library" are listed for many of the titles. It also seems to indicate some slight question of authorship on the part of the compilers.	
Continuing with samples from list #2:	
Among the Esquimaux by Edward S. Ellis Vol. 2, #49, April 11, 1891	Serial rights only
Yankee Dick's Risk by Randolph Hill Vol. 5, #114, July 9, 1892	(E. J. Haines)
Missing Money by Arthur M. Winfield Vol. 8, #183, Nov. 4, 1893	Detective—fair story Stratemeyer—author will revise
In list #3 this entry has "Now in book form Young Bank Clerk"	(Stratemeyer) Boys Own Library

- The Electric Air & Water Wizard by Emerson Bell (Stratemeyer)
 Vol. 8, #185, Nov. 18, 1893
- For His Honors Sake by Walden F. Sharp Detective—fair story
 Vol. 11, #271, July 13, 1895 (Stratemeyer)
- By Pluck Alone by Harvey Hicks Good Alger Style
 Vol. 11, #277, Aug. 24, 1895 (Stratemeyer)
- That Coon Rastus by "Peter" (Stratemeyer)
 Vol. 11, #277, Aug. 24, 1895

In list #3 this becomes "That Coon Rastus by 'Peter'" (edited)
 (Stratemeyer) on clippings

Whether this means Stratemeyer wrote or edited or wrote and later edited this story is not clear. Neither is the statement "on clippings," unless the compiler of list 3 was taking the names from earlier clippings on which the true names had been written in.

Behind the Footlights by Manager Henry Abbott (J. P. Tracy)
 Vol. 14, #249, Jan. 9, 1897

List #3 is similar to list #2. Examples are:

Larry the Wanderer by Edward Stratemeyer Serial rights—book spring 99
 Vol. 9, #225, Aug. 25, 1894

The School Days of Fred Harley by Arthur M. Winfield serial rights
 Vol. 9, #231, Sept. 22, 1894 (Stratemeyer) book issued Donohue
 (This book was issued by Allison in 1897. Allison was taken over by Donohue in 1900.)

Neka, King of Fire by Manager Henry Abbott Boys Own Library
 Boy Conjuror by Bonehill—good story—book issued
 Vol. 12, #295, Dec. 28, 1895 (Stratemeyer)

Overhead Steve by Emerson Bell (fair story)
 (Stratemeyer) on clippings—poor for book form
 Vol. 12, #289, Nov. 16, 1895

I consider this material a major find. It answers questions of some pen names most positively. It shows that some pen names were used as "house names" and identifies both writings and writers. Knowledgeable readers will at once see the significance of these excerpts. It has been customary to equate Patten with Emerson Bell and Stratemeyer with Harvey Hicks, Manager Henry Abbott and "Jack." It now seems definite the authorship must be shared among several writers. The lists shed light on the actual writers of early boys serials with some real surprises. They introduce new evidence with regard to Stratemeyer's connection with "Good News" and his writings for this story paper. They also offer possibilities for additional research into the "tangled skein" of Street and Smith activities.

A question of paramount importance is the authenticity of these lists. The available evidence shows:

1. The lists were compiled in the 1900-1905 period for story papers which were printed from 1890 to 1898. There was a relatively small time lag involved.
2. The lists are unquestionably Street and Smith material.
3. The lists are obviously for internal use and would be presumed to be correct.
4. Where there is a question the compiler wrote "probably" before the author.
5. "Written in" comments are occasionally in error, i.e., "Malcolm" Bell for "Emerson" Bell.
6. At least one inconsistency in authorship is noted. As previously shown, "Midshipman Merrill" by Lt. Lounsberry is given as "probably Ingra-

ham" in list 2 and "H. H. Lewis" in list 3.

7. All lists are in agreement on the Patten, Stratemeyer and Smith Science Fiction stories although list 3 adds under "The Electric Air and Water Wizard" by Emerson Bell, "(Stratemeyer) from clippings."

Stanley A. Pachon has raised other questions. He has most positive evidence that the real writer of "Glim Peters," by Walden F. Sharp, Vol. 7, #173, August 26, 1893 is William Wallace Cook. The listings #2 and #3 give R. Y. Toombs as the real author. Cook himself claimed this story.(1)

In connection with this, Mayo gives Cook as the author of 3 stories in "Good News" while the lists give Stratemeyer, Toombs and "Tooms (sic) or Tozer" for the three but no Cook. Mr. Pachon also notes that Adimari, who researched for Johanssen's *House of Beadle and Adams*, claimed "Smith" as a pen name for Patten. However the lists give both Patten and Smith in various places with no "probable" comments. In addition to the above, Pachon raises some interesting questions on the publishing information given in the lists. His points are well documented but outside the immediate scope of this paper.

On the whole, the evidence seems to show that the lists are basically correct and were so considered by the management of Street & Smith.

Areas of particular interest to me are: Science Fiction, Stratemeyer's writings, pen names in general, and the date when Stratemeyer became editor of "Good News." These topics will be covered in that order.

Science Fiction

In the 1890's science stories and science fiction of every sort were a staple of the juvenile diet. Frank Tousey was pushing Senarens and his Frank Reade, Jr. stories in "Boys of New York" and Street & Smith was forced to compete. "Tom Edison, Jr. and his Air Yacht" by Philip Reade" appeared in October 24, 1891 in "Good News." (2) This serial is not included in the S & S listings and we have no clue as to the author. Stratemeyer's "Jack the Inventor" ran from Jan. 23, 1892 to April 2, 1892 and is discussed later. "Good News" had only a few of the Verne type of science-fiction story, all by "Emerson Bell." These included "The Electric Air and Water Wizard" published from Nov. 18, 1893 to February 3, 1894 and previously attributed to Gilbert Patten. The S & S listing is startling in this respect. It appears that four authors wrote the Emerson Bell stories, that Patten wrote only one and that Stratemeyer wrote the "Air and Water Wizard" attributed to Patten. The complete listing of science-fiction and science oriented stories from "Good News" follows:

Serial	Pen Name	Author from the S & S Lists
Tom Edison Jr. and His Air Yacht—	Philip Reade	Neither story nor author given
October 24, 1891-Dec. 12, 1891		
Jack the Inventor —	Stratemeyer	Neither story nor author given
Jan. 23, 1892-April 2, 1892		
The Electric Air and Water Wizard —	Emerson Bell	Stratemeyer
Vol. 8, #185, Nov. 18, 1893		
Beneath the Waves —	Emerson Bell	R. Y. Toombs
Vol. 8, #201, March 10, 1894		
In the Heart of the Earth —	Emerson Bell	Patten
Vol. 9, #223, Oct. 20, 1894		
Overhead Steve —	Emerson Bell	Stratemeyer
Vol. 12, #289, Nov. 16, 1895		
Lad Electric —	Emerson Bell	Smith
Vol. 13, #313, May 2, 1896		

Lad Electric's Trip Abroad	—	Barry Tallyho	Smith
Vol. 13, #235, Oct. 3, 1896			
Lad Electric in Wall Street	—	Barry Tallyho	Smith
Vol. 14, #357, March 6, 1897			

An additional point of interest here is that Barry Tallyho has been ascribed to Patten by some writers. A "Barry Tallyho" serial appears in Stratemeyer's "Bright Days," and was ascribed to Patten. Since Patten and Stratemeyer were not on good terms the authorship has always seemed questionable to me. It now appears Barry Tallyho could have well been Smith or even Stratemeyer himself. If nothing else the listing shows that Stratemeyer was writing Verne type science fiction in 1893, quite early in his career.

**Stratemeyer's Writings in "Good News" from the Street & Smith Lists
(Under Pen Names Only)**

Manager Henry Abbott

1. A Footlight Favorite, Vol. 10, No. 257, April 6, 1895
2. Neka, King of Fire, Vol. 12, No. 295, December 28, 1895

Emerson Bell

1. The Electric Air and Water Wizard, Vol. 8, #185, Nov. 18, 1893
2. Overhead Steve, Vol. 12, #289, Nov. 16, 1896

Harvey Hicks

1. The Tour of the Zero Club, Vol. 10, No. 243, December 29, 1894
2. By Pluck Alone, Vol. 11, No. 277, August 24, 1895

"Peter"

1. Dot Poy Hans, Vol. 12, #289, Nov. 23, 1895
2. That Coon Rastus, Vol. 11, #277, Aug. 24, 1895

Walden F. Sharpe

1. For His Honor's Sake, Vol. 11, #271, July 13, 1895

Arthur M. Winfield

1. Missing Money, Vol. 8, No. 183, November 4, 1893
2. Stolen Gold, Vol. 8, No. 198, February 17, 1894
3. The Schooldays of Fred Harley, Vol. 9, No. 229, Sept. 22, 1894

**"Good News" Serials formerly Ascribed to Stratemeyer with authors as given
by Street & Smith Lists**

Manager Henry Abbott

1. Behind the Footlights, Vol. 14, #349, January 9, 1897 (J. B. Tracy)

"Frank"

1. Swipes; or, The Worst Boy in the Ward, Vol. 1, #3, May 29, 1890
(Probably Stearns)

Harvey Hicks

1. Mat Merriman, the Mesmerist; or, Fun at Redding School
Vol. 5, #130, October 29, 1892 (English Reprint Revised)
2. Mat Merriman Abroad; or, The Remarkable Adventures of
a Mesmerist, Vol. 6, #151, March 25, 1893 (English Reprint Revised)
3. Tom Truxton's Schooldays (E. H. Lewis)
Vol. 8, #203, March 24, 1894
4. Tom Truxton's Ocean Trip (E. H. Lewis)
Vol. 9, #221, July 28, 1894
5. Ned Purcell, The Boy Engineer No author given but doubtful
Vol. 13, #319, June 13, 1896 Stratemeyer

Jack

1. Grimesy; or the Boy Who was Born Just for Fun Not included in lists—
Vol. 1, #16, August 28, 1890 doubtful Stratemeyer

2. Peter Potter, the Page (Probably Stearns)
Vol. 2, #45, March 14, 1891
3. Peter Potter's Pilgrimage; or, The Lively Vice-consul to Corea
Vol. 3, #55, May 23, 1891 (Probably Stearns)
4. Peter Potter's Pilgrimage; or the Ex Page among the Nihilists
Vol. 3, #65, August 1, 1891 (Probably Stearns)
5. Peter Potter's Pilgrimage; or a Tour Through Switzerland and Germany
Vol. 3, #75, October 10, 1891 (Probably Stearns)

The majority of the "Good News" authors have been previously identified either in the Mayo Bibliography or in this paper. A few which appear to offer new information follow:

Author from S & S Lists

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| Yankee Dick's Risk by Randolph Hill | (E. J. Haines) |
| Vol. 5, #112, June 25, 1892 | |
| A Texas Fortune by Randolph Hill | (E. J. Haines) |
| Vol. 6, #140, Jan. 7, 1893 | |
| Out with Commodore Decatur by J. Gibson Perry USN | (E. H. Lewis) |
| Vol. 8, #187, Dec. 2, 1893 | |
| Fighting for Freedom by Lounsberry | (E. H. Lewis) |
| Vol. 10, #249, Feb. 9, 1895 | |
| The Jack of Diamonds by John Blake Strong | (Chas. W. Hooke) |
| Vol. 11, #282, Sept. 28, 1895 | |
| Gay Dashleigh's Academy Days by Arthur Sewell | (E. H. Lewis) |
| Vol. 12, #297, Jan. 11, 1896 | |
| Gay Dashleigh in Cuba by Arthur Sewell | (E. H. Lewis) |
| Vol. 12, #311, April 18, 1896 | |
| Gay Dashleigh in the South Seas by Arthur Sewell | (E. H. Lewis) |
| Vol. 13, #225, July 25, 1896 | |
| Gay Dashleigh in Greece by Arthur Sewell | (Whitson) |
| Vol. 14, #341, Nov. 14, 1896 | |
| Gay Dashleigh in Turkey by Arthur Sewell | (Whitson) |
| Vol. 14, #361, April 3, 1897 | |
| A Flying Trip North by Winfred J. Randolph | (Windolph) |
| Vol. 14, #347, Dec. 26, 1896 | |

A somewhat minor point, probably, but important because of the implications, is the date when Statemeyer became editor of "Good News." Two dates are generally given, 1890, when the magazine or story paper was founded, and 1893. The significance is this: One important source has given Edward Statemeyer credit in 1890 for "securing as regular contributors to 'Good News' such famed names in the boys field as Horatio Alger, Jr., Oliver Optic, Bracebridge Hemyng, Edward S. Ellis and Harry Castlemon."⁽³⁾ Another source, referring to Alger, states, "The two men first met early in 1890. Statemeyer—who was then twenty-eight years old—had recently been appointed as editor of Street & Smith's new weekly publication, 'Good News.' Alger, thirty years his senior, was from the first issue a star contributor, along with a trio of top-notchers that included Oliver Optic (William T. Adams), Edward S. Ellis and Harry Castlemon."⁽⁴⁾ If Statemeyer did not become editor until 1893 as Johanssen and the Dictionary of American Biography claim, these statements are obviously questionable.⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾

The excellent bibliographic listing of "Good News" by Capt. Mayo gives complete information on the major serial authors.⁽⁷⁾ Referring to the authors listed above in the period from 1890 to Jan. 7, 1893 we find Optic with four serials, Castlemon with three, Alger with seven, Ellis with five and Hemyng

with one. In the period from Jan. 7, 1893 through 1895 we find Ellis with one serial, Alger with one and none for Optic or Hemyng. In the same period, however, numerous well-authenticated serials by Stratmeyer himself appeared. The "regular contributors" seem much less regular during the 1893-95 period.

To date, one of the principal arguments for the 1890 date has been the number of stories in "Good News" attributed to Stratmeyer for the years 1890 to 1893. The pen names "Frank," "Harvey Hicks," and "Jack" were used for stories during this period and were all attributed to Stratmeyer. The new Street & Smith evidence as shown above shows that "Jack" and "Frank" were both "probably Stearns," and that "Harvey Hicks" was Stratmeyer only for "Tour of the Zero Club," and "By Pluck Alone." The Mat Merriman stories by "Harvey Hicks" were "English Reprints Revised." "Ned Purcell, the Boy Engineer," by "Harvey Hicks" is not positively identified in the S & S listing. A name is written in which looks vaguely like Stratmeyer but it is not typed as are most of the others. This story was published between June 13, 1896 and Sept. 5, 1896 which is late for Stratmeyer since he had left Street & Smith by then. In addition, I have made a careful reading of the story and I can find absolutely no trace of any Stratmeyer style. This leaves us with only one Stratmeyer story definitely published before 1893, "Jack, the Inventor; or, The Trials and Triumphs of a Young Machinist," which ran from January 23, 1892 to April 2, 1892. We also know that this story was first published by Ellis's "Holiday" and, as Capt. Mayo notes, "Street and Smith appear to have acquired some of the rights . . ." (of "Holiday") and this may be one of the stories.(8)

There are several cogent arguments pointing to an 1893 date. The first published story of any sort by Edward Stratmeyer appeared in *Golden Days* in 1889. It would not seem reasonable that Street and Smith would pick an unknown writer, particularly one who had never written for them, to edit a new story paper. Secondly, with the exception of the one story already mentioned, Stratmeyer's major serials from 1890 to 1893 went to "Argosy" and "Golden Days." From 1893-1895, however, his serials appeared in "Good News." On the other hand Mrs. Adams has also told me she thought her father became editor earlier than 1893 and the matter is not finally resolved.

There is no question but what Stratmeyer was well acquainted with Alger, Optic and Ellis but it does seem doubtful that he was instrumental in obtaining their services for "Good News."

These are some of the gleanings from the Street and Smith lists. They are certainly a new and helpful research tool. The most intriguing question, of course, is what will be found in Box M59!

Footnotes

1. Mayo, Capt. Chester G., "Good News," Bibliographic Listing, Edward T. LeBlanc, Fall River, Mass., p. 30.
2. Mayo, *op. cit.*, p. 5.
3. Moskowitz, Sam, "Tom Swift and the Syndicate," "Worlds of Tomorrow," August, 1966.
4. Gardner, Ralph D., *Horatio Alger, or the American Hero Era*, Wayside Press, Mendota, 1964, p. 365.
5. Johannsen, Albert, *The House of Beadle and Adams*, Vol. II, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1950, p. 264.
6. Malone, Dumas, Ed., *Dictionary of American Biography*, Chas. Scribners, Sons, Co., New York, 1936, vol. 18, p. 125.
7. Mayo, *op. cit.*
8. Mayo, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

Oddities of Dime Novel Days

By Denis R. Rogers

1. An Unsolved Dime Novel Mystery

During my compilation of a bibliography of Edward S. Ellis I was struck by one dime novel mystery which, so far as I am aware, has received little or no attention.

The mystery to which I refer surrounds the publication almost simultaneously of different reprints of an Ellis serial by Irwin P. Beadle on the one hand and by, in all probability, his brother, Erastus F. Beadle, on the other hand.

The serial in question was "Viola Vennond; or, Life on the Border" ("The Dollar Newspaper" Vol. XX Nos. 27 to 36 : 2 July to 3 September 1862 : Wm. M. Swain & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.). The reprints were "The Hunters; or, Life on the Mountain and Prairie" and "The Trappers' Retreat. A Sequel to 'The Hunters'" (I. P. Beadle's Ten Cent Novels Nos. 1 and 2 : 11 and 18 November 1863 : Irwin P. Beadle & Co., New York) and "On the Plains; or, The Race for Life. A Story of Adventure among the Black Hills" (American Tales No. 1 : 12 November 1863 : Sinclair Tousey, Publisher's Agent, New York).

Although the publisher for whom Sinclair Tousey was acting as Publisher's Agent remains uncertain, Professor Johannsen advanced convincing circumstantial evidence in support of the likelihood that Erastus Beadle published the first as well as the second series of the American Tales. ("The House of Beadle & Adams and Its Dime and Nickel Novels. The Story of a Vanished Literature" by Albert Johannsen : The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma : 1950 : Pp. 127/128).

It looks very much, therefore, as if the two different reprints of "Viola Vennond" were issued by the brothers, Irwin and Erastus Beadle, who had parted publishing company and become rivals.

Using that probability as a base it is possible to offer alternative explanations of the mystery, subject to the proviso that they are no more than unsubstantiated theories. Consequently the reader will have to exercise his own judgment on the merits of each of the theories advanced.

As background to these theories the following facts need to be borne in mind:—

- (1) The American Tales No. 1 ("On the Plains") was an abridged reprint of "Viola Vennond."
- (2) I. P. Beadle's Ten Cent Novels Nos. 1 and 2 ("The Hunters" and "The Trappers' Retreat") were a two part rewrite of "Viola Vennond."
- (3) Irwin P. Beadle & Company (the partnership between Irwin Beadle and George Munro) was already in existence in January 1863 ("The House of Beadle & Adams" : Vol. I : Page 43).
- (4) On October 2, 1863 Erastus Beadle and Robert Adams (Beadle & Company) failed to secure an injunction against Irwin P. Beadle and George Munro using any device or words tending to indicate Ten Cents or a Dime in connection with the name, Irwin P. Beadle & Company ("The House of Beadle & Adams" : Vol. I : Pp. 33/34).

The first of the alternative theories is that the American Tales were planned while Irwin P. Beadle was still a member of Beadle & Company and that the choice of "Viola Vennond" for rewriting and reprinting as Nos. 1 and 2 of I. P. Beadle's Ten Cent Novels was aimed at discrediting the Amer-

ican Tales, which had remained a project of the original firm.

The other theory is that the choice of "On the Plains" for No. 1 of the American Tales was made by Erastus Beadle and Robert Adams with a view to discrediting the new dime novel series, I. P. Beadle's Ten Cent Novels.

It remains to set out the pros and cons of each alternative. In favor of the first theory it can be argued that:—

- (a) an abridged reprint is more likely to have been the first reprint version than a rewrite with some change of character's names.
- (b) by publishing a rewritten version with some changes of characters' names Irwin Beadle would be varying the original serial sufficiently to defeat any effective charge of stealing the literary property of his brother, Erastus.
- (c) the fact that "The Hunters" and "The Trappers' Retreat" is a partial and not a complete rewrite of "Viola Vennond" suggests hasty work to achieve a publication deadline comparable with that of "On the Plains."
- (d) by publishing virtually the same story as "On the Plains" and getting the first part on the bookstalls a day before the appearance of the American Tales No. 1., Irwin would not only be devaluing Erastus' new venture, but also rubbing salt into the wounds of the latter's defeat in the court case a month earlier.

Against the first theory it can be argued that:—

- (a) almost a year is well outside the length of time which dime novel publishers normally took to plan and introduce a new series.
- (b) consequently, unless Ellis abridged "Viola Vennond" as "On the Plains" for Erastus and then rewrote the story of Irwin as "The Hunters" and "The Trappers' Retreat," it is difficult to see how Irwin could have known enough about the proposed publication of "On the Plains" to time the appearance of a rival version of the same tale so effectively.
- (c) although Ellis appears to have shown a consistent preference for Irwin Beadle, one must doubt whether a man of such rectitude would have indulged in literary espionage against Erastus Beadle.

In favor of the second theory it can be argued that:—

- (a) since Ellis remained faithful to Irwin Beadle, it is likely that the rewrite of "Viola Vennond" as Nos. 1 and 2 of I. P. Beadle's Ten Cent Novels was by Ellis himself.
- (b) the abridgement of "Viola Vennond" as "On the Plains" could well have been carried out by the editor of the American Tales and not by Edward S. Ellis.
- (c) having lost his legal action against Irwin and George Munro, Erastus might well have regarded the publication of "On the Plains" simultaneously with the first issue of I. P. Beadle's Ten Cent Novels as a means of getting his own back by devaluing the impact of the new series on the market.
- (d) the use of the name of a publisher's agent on the title page could have been Erastus' way of camouflaging Beadle & Company's interest in the American Tales, in case the choice of "On the Plains" as its first number created bad publicity so soon after the court action.

Against the second theory it can be argued that:—

- (a) there is no proof that Beadle & Company was the publisher of the American Tales from its outset.
- (b) the American Tales were not strictly comparable with I. P. Beadle's Ten Cent Novels, seeing that they were longer than the standard dime novel and, consequently, the two series cannot be regarded as having been di-

rectly competitive.

- (c) it is more probable that the rewrite of "Viola Vennond" as "The Hunters" and "The Trappers Retreat" was necessitated by the existence of the abridged version of the story than vice versa, seeing that abridgements were more common than rewrites of serials for reproduction as dime novels.

Although preferring the first theory by a narrow margin, I have to admit that both theories could be wide of the true mark. The only point upon which I feel any degree of conviction is that the mystery has its roots in the rivalry between the brothers, Erastus and Irwin Beadle.

At this late stage it seems unlikely that the mystery will ever be solved.

2. Another Dime Novel Mystery

Between 23 June and 25 August 1873 "The New York Fireside Companion" (George Munro, New York) published a serial, "Captain Jack; or, The War Tiger of the Modocs" by Captain Carleton (Vol. XII Nos. 295 to 304). Then, on 24 October 1873, "Shacknasty Jim" by Captain Carleton was issued as No. 266 of Munro's Ten Cent Novels.

The serial, "Captain Jack," is made up of two companion stories. The first story, comprising Chapters I to XVIII (23 June to 21 July 1873 : Nos. 295 to 299), is pure fiction, telling how an emigrant train en route from Oregon to Southern California is attacked by Modocs under Captain Jack. The setting is the Modoc Range in 1868 and much of the action packed plot centers round the lakeside hut of a hermit.

The second story, comprising Chapters XIX to XXXVIII (28 July to 25 August 1873 : Nos. 300 to 304), is a more or less reportorial account of the end of the Modoc uprising, with some of the characters from the first part of the serial, plus a new hero and heroine who were introduced, presumably, in order to leaven the documentary with a dash of fiction. The fictional part tells of the abduction of two white women by Captain Jack and a deserter from the U. S. forces. The setting is Willow Creek, a tributary of Lost River, and the lava beds of Northern California in 1873.

"Shacknasty Jim" continues the adventures of the characters in the first part of "Captain Jack" and introduces a few new characters. The hide and seek of an excellent plot, in which two parties of emigrants tangle with the Modocs, culminates in a convincing battle between reds and white, with realistic fatalities sustained by both sides.

While the possibility of a sequel is not precluded by the ending of the first part of "Captain Jack," one is not left with any sense of incompleteness at the end of Chapter XVIII. That fact highlights the peculiarity of the connection between "Captain Jack" and "Shacknasty Jim," which is that, while the second part of "Captain Jack" (the companion story) began on 28 July 1873, "Shacknasty Jim" (the sequel to the first part) did not appear until 24 October 1873.

Possibly "Shacknasty Jim" was written as an afterthought in order to cash in on the popularity of the serial. In such circumstances, however, one would have expected it to have appeared in "The New York Fireside Companion" and not to have dovetailed so neatly into the events in the first part of "Captain Jack."

A more probable explanation of the mystery, in my opinion, is that the collapse of Modoc resistance caught George Munro with a half completed serial; in order to cash in on the news Ellis (Captain Carleton was one of his pseudonyms) immediately switched to the topical companion story, later return-

ing to the job of completing the original tale. In other words it seems possible that the original serial was planned to consist of Chapters I to XVIII of "Captain Jack" plus the XVIII chapters, which later became Munro's Ten Cent Novels No. 266.

Odd things happened in the days of the dime novel and one cannot help wondering how readers of "The New York Fireside Companion" reacted to the sudden leap of five years in Chapter XIX, the change of scene and plot and the switch from fiction to virtual non-fiction. If any reader wrote in George Munro did not bother to print a reply in his story paper.

Sensibly M. J. Ivers reprinted "Captain Jack" in Beadle's Frontier Series with different titles for each part. Chapters I to XVIII were issued as "The War Tiger of the Modocs" (No. 6) and Chapters XIX to XXXVIII as "The Red Modocs" (No. 7), both by Capt. L. C. Carleton. It is to be regretted that "Shacknasty Jim" was not reprinted in Beadle's Frontier Series, for those booklets can still be found occasionally even now and the trio of tales are well worth reading.

An even odder fate befell "Captain Jack" in England. Its first appearance on my side of the Atlantic was as a slightly edited serial in "The Young Briton," using the original serial's sub-title, "The War Tiger of the Modocs," as the main title (Vol. V Nos. 201 to 221 : 7 July to 17 October 1873 : Charles Fox, London).

Twenty years later Charles Fox issued "Dick Dalton, the Renegade" as No. 30 of his anonymous Boys' Weekly Novelettes. "Dick Dalton, the Renegade" is a tale of revenge and retribution. Chapter I is by way of prologue, describing the sacking of a frontier settlement by Shawanoes and the abduction of a baby girl by a white renegade. Chapters III to IX form the main story, which takes place sixteen years after the events related in the prologue. It includes the thwarting of a raid on another frontier settlement, the destruction of a mountain cabin in a storm, the reunion of the abducted girl with her father and the death of the renegade, eaten alive in an alligator swamp. The setting is the frontier settlements of Sunnyside and Bankville in an unspecified part of the Far West and the time is uncertain. This story and in particular the gruesome final chapter, is not at all like anything known to have been written by Edward S. Ellis and yet Chapter II is a mutilation of the second half of the serial, "Captain Jack," presumably made from the reprint serialized in "The Young Briton."

No logical explanation seems possible as to why a crude condensation of a part of a serial story (even though a self-contained part) was inserted into the main story. As would be expected Chapter II makes nonsense of the plot, already shaky from the all too evident savage abridgement of the original "Dick Dalton" tale. For example, Captain Jack becomes Dick Dalton in Chapter II, but the names of the other characters in the mutilation remain unchanged! Unfortunately the original story, from which "Dick Dalton" was taken, has not been located yet. Possible sources that suggest themselves include a New York Fireside Companion serial or one of Munro's Ten Cent Novels.

In case any reader can help to identify the original source, the following are the main characters in "Dick Dalton, the Renegade":—Richard Dalton (the renegade); Kate Howard, known as Loe (the abducted girl); Paul Howard (Kate's father); Nellie Howard (Kate's mother); Forest Flower (Dalton's malignant second wife); Kanta (Dalton's child by his first wife); Hager (the widow of one of Dalton's victims and guardian of Loe); Howard Melvin (a young settler) and Red Wolf (a Shawnee warrior).

The Henty Fame and Riches

By W. O. G. Lofts

George Alfred Henty could be said to have been descended from one of the most famous families in West Sussex. Come to that, also closely related to one of the greatest pioneer families that emigrated to Australia around 1828. Henty's can be traced in Sussex as far back as 1327, when a Johnne and Roberto lived at Wivelsfield, but our story really opens with William (1731-96) who had six sons and two daughters. Only two of the sons living at Littlehampton survived childhood, Thomas (1775-1839) and George (1767-1829). Both were farmers, and bought and sold land, with tremendous profits. Thomas probably the more brainy one, brought to perfection his breed of Merino sheep, which he later exported to New South Wales. Later Thomas went out to Australia with his eight sons and daughter, where they were not only pioneers, but rich landowners, and prominent members of the new Colony of the old British Empire.

Thomas' other brother George, not wishing to leave his native Sussex, had married, and likewise had a very large family. He had with his brother Thomas, founded the Henty Bank at Chichester, with branches at Arundel and Littlehampton in the days when Bankers issued their own notes. Later he took over the Westgate Brewery at Chichester, which in later years was amalgamated with the firm of Constable. William (1792-1852) who seems the first blacksheep in the family, unfortunately committed some unforgivable crime in connection with the Henty Bank, and was completely disinherited, spending the rest of his life in obscurity in York, and died there without issue. His other brothers George (1804-88) Edwin (1806-1890) and Robert (1808-1905) were made of more honest stuff, and spent the rest of their lives working hard and building up the various family fortunes. All three left enormous amounts of money, George £346,285 (and who was once Mayor of Chichester), Edwin £250,000 plus, and Robert over £100,000—who had been retired over 30 years and lived to be 96. When one considers inflation levels today, all three were well in the millionaire class. All their sons and daughters inherited the Henty wealth including Edwin, Douglas, Charles Percival, Arthur, and Walter. All first cousins to our George Alfred Henty, and were able to lead a life of luxury, without ever having any financial worries.

James (1799-1872) the brother so far not mentioned, was a curious mixture of William and his more honest brothers. Well educated—like all the Henty's he declined the opportunity of entering the family business concerns, and firmly believed that money could be made in easier ways—than the hard grind of long hours at a Bank or Brewery. A qualified engineer, and a keen student of the Bulls and Bears on the Stock Exchange, he quickly lost his share of his inheritance by risky speculations.

James, indeed could be compared to those lovable rogues of fiction, who could charm almost his sternest critics with his mining shares and the rich dividends promised. Unfortunately for him, the results of his mining ventures only resulted in him moving from one address to another with a swiftness that could rival any Olympic runner in an effort to dodge his irate creditors.

Probably James thought that his troubles might be over when he courted Mary Bovill Edwards, daughter of Dr. James Edwards, a surgeon at Wandsworth, South London, and who was assumed to be rich in her own right. Marrying her at Putney in 1825, he soon found out that she was not as wealthy as reputed, but he was genuinely fond of her and their first son George Alfred

was born seven years later on the 8th December 1832 in the Godmanchester area of Huntingdon. Still moving from one rented address to another, young George Henty was probably bewildered where next he would be staying. It was no wonder that in later life, he too moved with rapid ease from one Clapham address to another with his own four young children.

Despite his faults, it must be said that James Henty was an excellent parent. Both his sons attended a Public School—Westminster and then went on to Cambridge University. Their youngest sister Mary Bovill (1858-92) who was born at Ramsgate, and named exactly after her mother, probably had a Governess, and ended her education at a Ladies finishing School. No further proof is needed of the devotion in the family, was when G. A. Henty's wife died so young in 1865, leaving four young children, the eldest being only seven. James Henty, his wife, and daughter raised them as if they were their very own. 1871 saw them all living happily at property our author had bought at Queens Ann Villas in Kensington. It was here that James died a year later, leaving no money at all, but strongly believed he had transferred his small assets of a few thousand pounds over to his daughter. This was to safeguard his capital should any of his creditors catch up with him even after his death, and make claims against his estate.

George Alfred Henty like his father always had money problems, and it was always a source of irritation that he should be a very poor member of the famous rich Henty family. Contemporaries always assumed that he was affluent, where the truth was that he never had any capital at all, and was compelled to work for a living. Despite his fame as a war correspondent, and an officers rank in the Army the pay was very low. When he had married Elizabeth Finnicane, a beautiful (believed) Irish girl in 1858, and she presented him with four children in almost as many years, his financial problems became more acute. For a time to supplement his income he worked as a railway contractor, actually supervising gangs of men laying railroads, but soon he was writing stories. Apart from the many rejection slips, the pittance he received from many of them, just about covered the cost of the pen, ink, and paper used.

When money did start to roll in from royalties, his money invested in various business ventures always seemed like his father's shares, doomed to failure. Boys fiction in magazines, which brought such vast profits to Brett, Henderson, and the Harmsworths, were the reverse to his own case. Researchers are still trying to discover obscure stories written in even more obscure publications in which he had money invested. Papers not recorded in the British Museum files. Henty was however on the most friendliest terms with his rich cousins, one of whom was a J. P. in Sussex. His eldest son Charles Gerald (1853-1922) and who had such a distinguished Army career, was Manager of the Brewery at Chichester, but was certainly not a main share-holder. His other son Hubert (1860-1908) was totally unlike him, but was more like his great Uncle William, and Grandfather James, being most interested in stocks and shares. He was eventually to leave England in disgrace, and died out in California unmarried.

HENTY with its sharpened form was originally spelled HENDY—Thomas le Hendy of Sherringham, Norfolk (1135) being the first recorded. John Hendy being Lord Mayor of London in 1391. It's actually meaning is "gentle," "polite" . . .

"Sire, ye should be Hendy and curteis" . . . —Chaucer

Unfortunately our author did not live up to his name. A giant of a man, and built like Dr. William Grace the famous cricketer, or better still King Ed-

ward VII complete with long beard, he was the opposite of most men with magnificent build and strength who were usually placid by nature, Henty was a man with violent outbursts of temper. This became even more so in later life, by marrying for the second time—his new wife being Elizabeth Keylock—his cook housekeeper, a woman of very low breeding, and who unfortunately even had just as low manners. Ostracised by some members of Society, there have been many tales in circulation, probably many apocryphal of his violence towards certain people who upset him. These range from knocking down men who made disparagingly remarks about his wife without any argument—to his endless rows with publishers. Other types of writers annoyed him, those seedy hacks who wrote historical tales of a sort, and having them rejected by even the most lowest publisher, and then tried to sell them to Henty, suggesting he put his name to their wretched work.

Curiously, the thing that annoyed him most was being owed money. Curious in the view of his own father's outlook in thinking it fair game in regard to shares. The best known story relating to this was told by Clive Fenn, son of the famous Victorian writer, and close friend of Henty for so many years. Dining with his father and Henty in a well known restaurant, Henty spotted a small time publisher who owed him money, in the process of just paying his bill. Jumping up with amazing quickness for a man of his build, grabbed the much smaller man and said in loud tones that could be heard all over the dining room, "Sir, you will not leave this establishment until you have paid me my just dues." The frightened publisher paid up without a word, and then scuttled out of the restaurant into the safety of the street.

On the question of publishers, it is a fact, that Henty secretly despised them. Probably he always thought of the fat profits they were making out of his work and name. Maybe this stemmed from his early experiences when he was dunned out of many payments by the blood and thunder publishers. Also when his very first books for the adult market sold so poorly, though to be fair in those early days they were also poorly written. However, from 1882, Blackie became his main publishers, probably on a contract basis to retain exclusively his services, and views mellowed. Blackie's not only paid well, but soon established themselves as the foremost publishers in the juvenile hard cover field.

When Henty died aboard his yacht "Egret" berthed in Weymouth harbor on the 16th November 1902, glowing tributes were paid to him in all the worlds press. He received more publicity than the rest of the Henty's put together. Leaving only a few thousand pounds, he died comparatively a very poor man compared to the other branches of the Henty family. Even his yacht was reputed to be not entirely his own. Perhaps we should be thankful that he did not inherit any of the Henty fortunes, as he may not have then wrote for a living. His name then would not be immortal where historical boys stories are concerned. But a fact that cannot be disputed, is that his vast fame never brought him great riches.

Recently Published Articles

"HE WROTE FAST," SAID TOM, SWIFTLY, by Hazel Geissler. St. Petersburg, Florida. April 9, 1974. Reprinted in The Book Mart, Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1977. A quick overview of Edward Stratemeyer and the Syndicate. (Sent in by Jack Dizer.)

DE WITT'S HANDSOME JACK SERIES

1. Handsome Jack; or, The Shadow of the Scaffold
 2. Jenny Diver; or, The Female Highwayman
 3. Roger O'Dennell; or, The Irish Claude Duval
 4. Tyburn Tree; or, The Mysteries of the Past
 5. Dick Fly-by-Night; or, The Black Gang
 6. Captain McCleane; or, The Gallop to the Gallows
 7. Gipsy Bess; or, Gay Life on the Road
 8. Jack Rann; or, Sixteen-String Jack
 9. Sixteen-String Jack; or, The Perilous Deeds of Jack Rann
-

Letters to the Editor

Dear Ed:

I would like to comment on Harry Hudson's article on Boys Book First Editions. Harry is absolutely correct, and his suggestion that "first format" is a better term than "first edition" strikes home to the heart of the matter.

Actually all that most boys book collectors are interested in is the format, and this is what they really mean by first edition. In collecting series books what the fellows really mean is that they want the blue-green edition of The Motor Boys Series, for example. Whether it is a first edition, in the sense that the copy is one of the very first batch printed before the title was ever reprinted is superfluous.

As Harry notes, we fooled around in The Tutter Bugle trying to identify what might have been the very first printing of Jerry Todd and the Whispering Mummy; Edwards' first G&D book. We could narrow the field through the format, which had several changes over the years, and narrowed it further by examining ads in the rear of the books. Bob Johnson and I each came up with a possible candidate for a "first" printing, but there was really no way to decide between them, or even to know if either one was correct. And as Harry points out, there might well have been more than one printing of the particular format, even if one of us was correct.

So my own observation would be for a collector to secure a "first format" copy and content himself with it. Even first format can offer puzzles, when you get involved with a long running series, like the Hardy Boys, for example. With what title did the red edition leave off and the fat brown one begin? Where did that turn to the thinner brown one? And so on through all of the different formats which have been used, down to the present one.

It is also noteworthy that Hudson indicates he has nearly completed his revision of his bibliography. This in his letter to all DNR members. I found his first one helpful way back when, and I'll look forward eagerly to the revised edition.

I also note George Holmes' new use for milk. Sounds better than drinking it! Now if it was beer, I'd say that George could find a better use than cleaning books with it.

Best regards, Bob Chenu

Dear Ed:

About the membership cards. In the past I have suggested that they be cut down from 3¼x5 to fit a wallet. All a fellow can do with one is frame it like the old family sheepskin. Could be trimmed down except for the bill

board size "Happy Hours Brotherhood." I never cared much for that name. Have mentioned it before. Does not tell what it is all about. Sounds like a fraternal society. Something like "Association of Dime Novel Collectors" tells what it is. Enjoy the issues, but find some articles too lengthy with too much detail. Don't care for whole pages of a story reprinted from a book or dime novel.

In the February membership listing, I am No. 64. Like many other members I would like to know why they joined, what, which and how they collect. Are most of them middle-aged, elderly? Did they read dime novels when they were boys? If they are young, how did they become interested in old dime novels? Which titles do they collect?

I have attended comic book conventions in Manhattan where the attendance was over 5000, mostly young people. I have brought along some dime novels just to show. Vendors and traders at booths were very interested. Never had seen a dime novel before. That is why it would be of interest to know something about the new members of recent years.

Dimenovelically yours, Ed. J. McNabb

Dear Eddie:

First, let me compliment you on a beautiful magazine. My first copy makes it apparent that back issues comprise a nice secondary reference source to the genre, although my personal area of interest is boys' series books, this area is so closely akin, that I'd be foolish not to learn what I can of it.

I appreciate a well researched and presented article, in general, and they are rare in my area of interest. For that reason both articles in the current issue were treats.

Walter P. Rodgers, Jr.

Dear Ed:

In reading through the Dave Porter Series I find that Dave married Jessie Wadsworth, Roger Moor married Laura in Dave Porter and His Double. Then in the two succeeding volumes they are all single again and in the final book, "War Honors," the group is married for a second time. It looks like Stratemeyer lost track of his characters for awhile.

Possibly he originally planned to end the series with "Double," and as the war approached decided to continue the saga but wanted the characters unmarried so as to appeal to the young readers. Memories are short about some things it seems.

In both books Laura and Roger went to dine in the old Moor homestead! The last page of both books, in several paragraphs, reads word for word!

Well, better than today when so many young folks don't get married at all.

Am enjoying the DNR very much. Didn't get one reply to my ad "wants." Can you help me out?

Regards, Paul Latimer

Dear Ed:

My bibliography is in the hands of an outfit for typing and I hope to have it ready for distribution by December 1.

Harry K. Hudson

I'm looking forward to this publication with avid interest.

Dear Ed:

I must tell you about the Buffalo Bill Posters, the ones used to advertise

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Here is the address: Publishers Central Bureau, Department 489, 1 Champion Avenue, Avenel, New Jersey 07131. There are 100 posters in hard covers, by J. Rennert. The posters are in bright colors with a short biography of Col. W. F. Cody. The size is 11x16. Price is \$9.98. A worth while book for all Buffalo Bill collectors to acquire.

Sincerely, Buckskin Bill Randolph

BUFFALO BILL, HERO OF DIME NOVELS

By Col. Charles D. Randolph

(Buckskin Bill, Poet of the Plains)

Buffalo Bill, Hero of Dime Novels,
Scout on the western plains;
After Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett,
Kit Carson, Bill Cody
Still holds the reins.

As the Last of the Frontiersmen,
Plainsmen, and Government Scouts;
Bill Cody knew every trick,
And every overland route.

Ned Buntline put Buffalo Bill
On the dramatic stage;
And Colonel Prentiss Ingraham,
Wrote hundreds of Buffalo Bill
Dime Novels, that for years,
Were all the rage.

Bill Cody won this title
Of Buffalo Bill
As a famous hunter,
Many buffalo he did kill.

As a Dime Novel hero,
Buffalo Bill rode o'er
The mountains and the plains
With fictitious characters,
And real scouts, like
California Joe, Wild Bill,
Texas Jack, Pawnee Bill,
Captain Jack, Idaho Bill,
And Calamity Jane.

The author of this poem
Knew Buffalo Bill,
In the long ago;
In the days when Buffalo Bill
Rode out and introduced his
Wild West Show.

Buckskin Bill sat in
Buffalo Bill's saddle;
Put on his buckskin coat, boots and
hat,

The John B. Stetson sombrero;
And rode a buckskin mustang
At the roundup at North Platte.
This was a Wild West rodeo.

So, Buckskin Bill
Is Buffalo Bill's successor;
An honor no one else can fill;
He has all of the
Buffalo Bill dime novels,
Of real Wild West thrills.

And Buckskin Bill
Has every history
Written about Buffalo Bill,
And every colored "Bill" poster
Of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.
Buckskin Bill has gathered
All of this material
Until his trunks and chests he did fill.
Buckskin Bill's den
Is decorated with English
Buffalo Bill Dime Novels, that sets
it off
With brilliant glow.

The End

Back numbers Reckless Ralph's Dime Novel Roundup (quite a few reprints, can't be helped). Don't have the complete set of No. 1 to 237 inclusive, but almost, lacking only a few numbers. \$25.00 postpaid, or 20c each. Have at least 230 numbers or more. Also 2 indexes, 1 Pioneer and Scouts of the Old West, Birthday number, War Library list and Dime Novel Catalog.

Ralph F. Cummings

165 Pleasant St., So. Grafton, Mass.
01560

News Notes

Mr. Paul Ritz of 4031 Royer Road, Apt. B215, Toledo, Ohio 43623 publishes a Directory of persons interested in Fantasy.

Jeff C. Dykes, a long time member of the Happy Hour Brotherhood, and a leading authority on Western Americana, will have a new book ready for distribution during September. The title is WESTERN HIGH SPOTS, Reading and Collection Guides, Northland Press, P. O. Box N, Flagstaff, Arizona 86002, \$12.50. 200 pages, illustrated, 6x9".

Willis J. Potthoff of 427 Graeser Road, St. Louis, Mo. 63141 is looking for a copy of RASCALS AT LARGE, by Arthur Prager.

NEW MEMBERS

- 375 Walter R. Rodgers, Jr., 242 Glenwood Ave., East Orange, N. J. 07017
 376 Hurley J. Butcher, 3114 Shadow-wood Drive, Dallas, Texas 75224
 377 G. F. Edwards, Box 1461, Lawton, Oklahoma 73502
 378 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn. 06520
 379 Peter A. Soderbergh, Dean, LSU College of Education, Baton Rouge, La. 70803 (Former member)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 197 David Harris, Fenimore Ave., Mohegan Lake, N. Y. 10547
 16 George A. Urban, 519 Elm Spring Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis. 53226
 331 Joseph C. Lutz, 3033 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. 60657

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